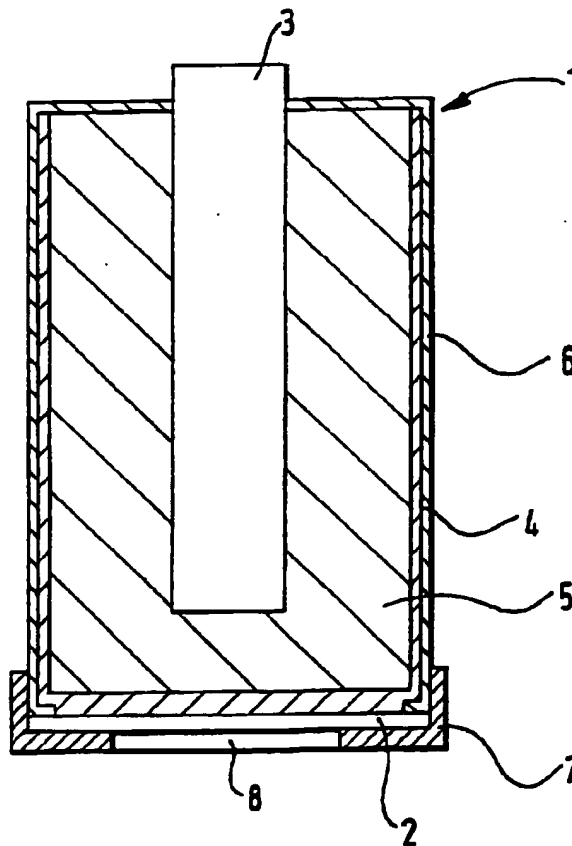




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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP91/01478 (22) International Filing Date: 6 August 1991 (06.08.91) (30) Priority data: 9017668.6 11 August 1990 (11.08.90) GB (71) Applicant (for GB only): KODAK LIMITED [GB/GB]; Patent Department, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY (GB). (71) Applicant (for all designated States except GB US): EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY [US/US]; Patent Department, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650-2201 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : RIDGWAY, Michael [GB/GB]; Barleycombe, Trooper Road, Aldbury, Herts HP23 5RW (GB). EDWARDS, Stephen, John [GB/GB]; 56 Marsworth Avenue, Pinner, Middx HA5 4TT (GB). MOORE, Christopher, Peter [GB/GB]; 158 Torbay Road, Rayners Lane Harrow, Middx HA2 9QL (GB).		(74) Agents: PHILLIPS, M., D. et al.; Kodak Limited, Patent Department, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY (GB). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), US. Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: BATTERY WITH CHARGE INDICATOR (57) Abstract Batteries give no visual indication of the amount of energy remaining in them after a period of use. Described herein is an arrangement which provides a visual indication of the charge drawn from a battery. The arrangement comprises an electrochemical device which is connected in series with the battery. The electrolyte in the device changes colour in accordance with the amount of charge drawn from the battery.		



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BATTERY WITH CHARGE INDICATOR.

This invention relates to batteries, and is particularly concerned with indicators which can be used with batteries to show how much battery life remains.

It is known to determine battery power by measuring the voltage of the battery when it is under load, or alternatively by measuring the temperature that a conductor reaches when connected to the battery. Both the measurement of voltage and temperature require the use of a device which is external to the battery, and if such a device is permanently built-in to the battery, it may present a serious risk of accidental battery discharge. Furthermore, such devices do not work well when used to determine the power of a battery which has a flat power discharge characteristic. Moreover, such devices are intrinsically expensive in terms of power use of the battery itself, and cannot be used in conjunction with batteries which operate at very low power levels, for example batteries which are used in watches and hearing aids.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of producing a simple, inexpensive device which creates an indication of remaining battery life.

It is a further object that such a device can be used on any type of battery.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of producing a battery which provides a visual indication of its remaining life characterized in that an electrochemical device is attached to the battery, so that as charge is drawn from the battery through the device, an electrochemical process produces an optical change in the device.

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The electrochemical action may be either an oxidising reaction at the anode or a reducing reaction at the cathode.

5 According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an electrochemical device for providing a visual indication of the remaining life of a battery, the device comprising an electrode pair with a layer therebetween, the layer comprising a
10 mixture of a photographic colour coupler dispersion, an antioxidant and a photographic colour developer in a binder.

 The electrodes may take several forms, for example they may be in the form of a mesh electrode
15 and a flat electrode. Alternatively, the electrodes can be formed as printed circuit electrodes, preferably on a transparent substrate.

 For a better understanding of the invention, reference will now be made, by way of example only to
20 the accompanying drawings in which:-

 Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a battery incorporating an electrochemical device according to the invention;

 Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of a further
25 battery incorporating a further electrochemical device according to the invention;

 Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment of an electrochemical device according to the invention;

 Figure 4 illustrates another embodiment of an
30 electrochemical device according to the invention;

 Figure 5 illustrates a further embodiment of an electrochemical device according to the invention; and

 Figure 6 is a schematic circuit diagram of a
35 battery incorporating the electrochemical device of any one of Figures 3 to 5.

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Figure 1 shows a dry cell battery 1 which includes an electrochemical device 2 according to the invention. The battery 1 comprises an anode 3, a cathode 4, and an electrolyte 5 positioned between the anode and the cathode, the anode 3, cathode 4, and electrolyte 5 all being mounted in a casing 6.

The electrochemical device 2 is attached to the battery 1 by an end cap 7 at the base of battery, namely adjacent the cathode 4. The end cap 7 has an aperture 8 formed in it through which electrical connections (not shown) can be made to the device 2.

The device 2 is connected in series with the battery, so that at least a proportion of the current being drawn from the battery 1 passes through it.

In Figure 2, a second dry cell battery 10 incorporating an electrochemical device 11 is shown. The battery 10 is constructed as described with reference to Figure 1 and like components are labelled the same. In this embodiment, an insulating spacer 12 is formed in the anode 3. A connection 13 runs from the anode 3 to the electrochemical device 11 on the outer surface 14 of the battery 10. A further electrical connection 15 completes the connection from the electrochemical device 11 to a further portion 16 of the anode 3.

Electrochemical devices 2, 11 can be constructed using a pair of suitable electrodes together with an electrolyte which alters colour as charge is passed through it.

Figures 3 to 5 illustrate various possible electrode arrangements. In Figure 3, a cathode 20 is spaced from an anode 21 by an electrolyte 22. Either one of the anode 21 or cathode 20 can be in the form of a fine mesh electrode and the other electrode could be a flat plate electrode.

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In Figure 4, the electrodes 23, 24 are of similar shape to 'combs' and are arranged so that one part 23a of one electrode 23 lies between two parts 24a of the other electrode 24. Electrolyte is positioned between the electrodes 23, 24.

In Figure 5, the electrodes 25, 26 are spaced so that they diverge away from one another at one end and converge at the other. As before, electrolyte is placed between the two electrodes.

Figure 6 illustrates schematically one possible embodiment of the invention in which a battery 27 is connected in series with an electrochemical device 28. A shunt resistor 29 is connected in parallel with the device 28 so that the current flowing through the device is minimised and the power delivered by the battery is not substantially reduced.

The shunt resistor 29 could be a length of wire having a lower resistance than the electrochemical device. Alternatively, the shunt resistor could be formed by a salt solution, for example potassium nitrate, which is dispersed throughout the electrolyte. This provides an electrical path which does not substantially affect the operation of the battery in its provision of current to a load.

One type of electrolyte which can be used is a coating applied to one or both of the electrodes through which current is passed as the battery supplies current to a load.

Specific examples of electrolytes in the form of a coating will now be described. The constituents of each coating were mixed, melted and poured into a Petri dish to form a layer having a thickness of approximately 2 mm. The constituents used to make the coatings were a photographic colour coupler

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dispersion, a photographic silver halide colour developer, and a dispersion of antioxidant (or scavenger). The colour coupler may be one that forms
5 a diffusible or a non-diffusible dye.

In each case, the coupler dispersion was a standard composition normally used in the manufacture of photographic colour paper, the dispersion of
10 antioxidant was used as a scavenger for oxidised developer, and the colour developer was a standard composition used in colour photography. In these particular cases, the colour developer was retained in a binder of aqueous gelatin.

A series of tests were carried out using the
15 electrolyte in the form of a coating. Current was passed through the electrolyte via a pair of electrodes.

Various tests were carried out as follows:

20 TEST 1 Variation of voltage

A coating was made from the following materials:

25	<u>Material</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Dispersion (A)	22.5 g
	Developer solution (C)	2.5 ml
	Dispersion (B) (scavenger)	5.0 g

30 The dispersions and developer solutions were as follows:

Dispersion (A):

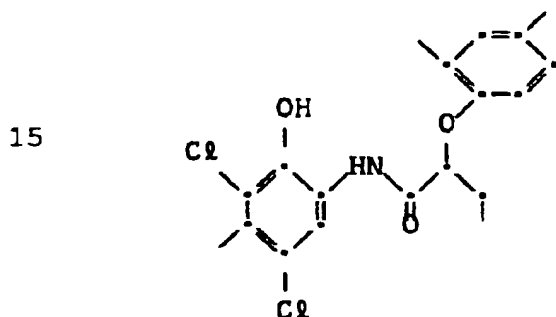
2,4-dichloro-3-ethyl-5-(2,4-di-tertiary-pentylphenoxy- α -
35 -propionamido)phenol (coupler C1) was dissolved in dibutyl phthalate and dispersed in an aqueous gelatin solution forming a dispersion of the following composition:

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	Coupler	7.9%
	Dibutyl phthalate	4.3%
	Gelatin	10.0%
5	Diisopropyl naphthalene	
	sulphonic acid (dispersant)	0.25%

The formula for the Cl coupler is shown below:-

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Scavenger Dispersion (B): Dioctylhydroquinone (DOH) was dissolved in dibutyl phthalate and dispersed in an aqueous gelatin solution forming a dispersion of the following composition:

25	DOH	1.8%
	Dibutyl phthalate	5.4%
	Gelatin	14.5%
	Diisopropyl naphthalene	
	sulphonic acid (dispersant)	0.25%

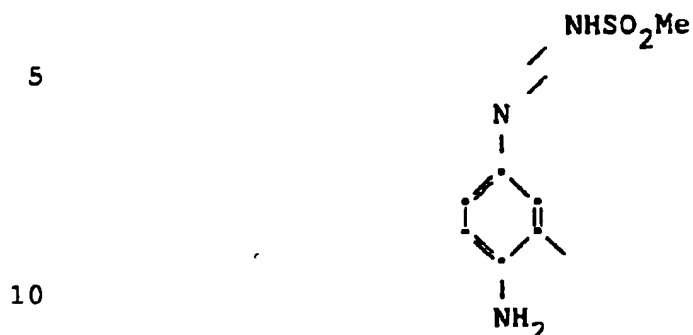
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Developer solution (C): has the following composition:

	4-N-ethyl-N-(β -methanesulphonamido-ethyl)-o-toluidine sesquisulphate	4.5 g
	Potassium sulphite	0.2 g
35	Potassium carbonate	25.0 g
	Potassium chloride	2.3 g
	Water to	1.0 litre
	pH=10.	

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The developer formula is given below:-



Platinum electrodes were used, each having a 2 mm diameter. The electrodes were positioned so that the free end of each electrode was resting on the coating in the Petri dish. Due to the colour coupler used, a cyan colour developed at the anode as current was passed through the electrochemical device so formed. The results were as given below:-

20

<u>Voltage (V)</u>	<u>Current (mA)</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Time (mins)</u>
1.0	7.2	strong cyan	15
0.5	3.5	cyan	10
0.2	1.3	cyan	20

25 TEST 2 Variation of time at a constant 0.2 V

A coating was made from the following materials:

30

<u>Material</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Dispersion (A)	40.0 g
Scavenger dispersion (B)	10.0 g
Developer solution (C)	4.0 ml

35 Dispersions (A) and (B) and the developer solution (C) were as given in Test 1. Platinum electrodes were also used as in Test 1, and the following results were obtained:-

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	<u>Time (mins)</u>	<u>Current (mA)</u>	<u>Indication</u>
	10	0.9	weak cyan colour
	20	0.6	cyan colour
5	40	1.0	cyan colour
	80	0.3	strong cyan colour

A change in colour was observed at the anode due to the formation of oxidised developer and reaction of this with colour coupler.

Gold electrodes were also used, and similar results were obtained.

It was found that the formation of colour at the anode depends on three parameters, namely:

(i) the current which is passed through the electrochemical device;

(ii) the time for which the current is passed through the device; and

(iii) the concentration of the scavenger.

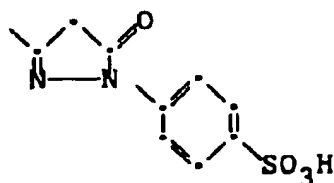
By adjusting the balance between these three parameters, it is possible to provide indications of the charge taken from a battery.

Further experiments were carried out using water soluble couplers in order to develop a system which would be more efficient electrochemically and provide a better indication since the dye formed would be more mobile.

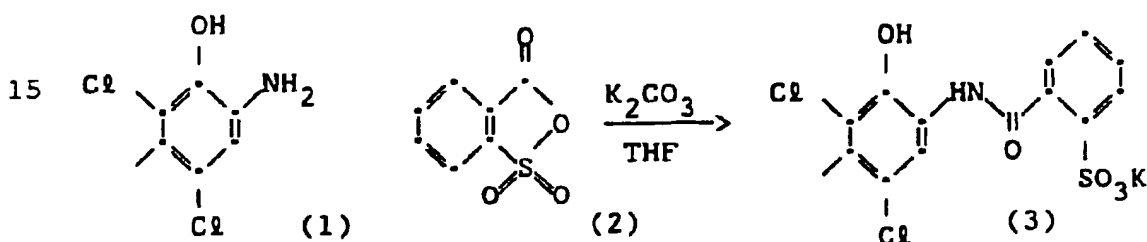
In the tests above, the coupler dispersion (A) contained the 2 equivalent cyan coupler C1. This coupler is not water soluble. However, a water soluble 4 equivalent magenta coupler C2 was readily available and some initial evaluation experiments were conducted. The formula for C2 is shown below:-

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10 A water soluble version of C1 was made using the available intermediate which is already used for the synthesis of C1 itself. The scheme for making this water soluble version is shown below:-



20 Treatment of the intermediate (1) with o-sulphobenzoyl anhydride (2) with an inorganic base (potassium carbonate) gave a highly soluble analogue coupler C3 (3). C1 amine (25mmol, 5.15g) was dissolved in THF (100ml); potassium carbonate (25mmol, 3.46g) was suspended in the solution. o-sulphobenzoyl anhydride (25mmol, 4.61g) was dissolved in THF (30ml) and this solution was added dropwise to the mixture with vigorous stirring. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours, after which time the solution was concentrated to about half of its original volume and the precipitate was removed and collected by filtration giving the crude product C3 as a brown-pink solid (10.81g). Recrystallisation (EtOH/water, 9:1, 50ml) of a sample (5.5g) gave the pure product as a pale pink solid (2.11g, 39%, non-optimised). This compound coupled to give a stable cyan dye.

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Subsequent evaluation experiments were carried out using C3.

The original dispersions contained DOH, a hydroquinone derivative which is insoluble in water. However, the potassium salt of hydroquinone sulphonic acid (HQSA) is highly soluble in water and has similar reducing power to DOH. Furthermore, it was found that the oxidised form of HQSA (obtained by treating HQSA with potassium persulphate in aqueous solution) did not give rise to magenta or cyan dyes on attempted coupling with C2 and C3 respectively. This means that coloured side reaction products are not obtained which could be misinterpreted as a positive indication in the battery indicator.

The colour developer as used in the previous tests was used as it is highly soluble in water.

Potassium carbonate was used as the base as in the original tests, giving solutions having a pH of approximately 12.

Gelatin was retained as the binder for the composition.

Preferred compositions were selected for use in both cyan and magenta systems. A composition was also selected if it is preferred to work at lower pH values. These three compositions are as given below:-

Composition 1 (cyan system)

Coupler (C3)	11.4 mmol
Reducing species (HQSA)	0.025 mmol
Developer	0.1 mmol
Base (potassium carbonate)	25.0 mmol
Water	25 ml

200µl of this solution added to gelatin solution (20%, 2ml)

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Composition 2 (magenta system)

	Coupler (C2)	1.0 mmol
5	Reducing species (HQSA)	1.0 mmol
	Developer	0.1 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	25.0 mmol
	Water	30 ml
10	Added to gelatin solution (20%, 10 ml)	

Composition 3 (lower pH)

	Coupler (C3)	0.234 mmol
15	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.05 mmol
	Developer	0.1 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	10.85 mmol
	Water	25 ml
20	200µl of this solution added to gelatin solution (20%, 2ml)	

The composition used in the original tests is given below:—

25	Coupler (C1)	3.5 mmol
	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.269 mmol
	Developer	0.013 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	0.378 mmol

30

The test compositions were prepared by using the amounts of the components listed above and following a general procedure. The coupler (C1 or C3) was suspended in water, and potassium carbonate was added gradually with stirring. HQSA and developer were each dissolved in the minimum amount of water, and were added sequentially. The resultant solution

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was added to the gelatin solution (20%) at 40°C, and after vigorous stirring the mixture was poured into the case and allowed to set at 4°C.

5 The electrochemical experiments were then carried out using the required composition set in a Petri dish. A voltage was passed across two platinum electrodes and where possible the current generated was measured.

10 Using composition 2, a voltage of 0.998mV gave a magenta colour after 10 minutes with a current of 10µA with the colour intensifying over 30 minutes.

 In order to reduce the size of the cell to that which would be required for a battery indicator, 15 conductive coated transparent electrodes (doped tin oxide coated on glass) were used. A conductive terminal was silver-soldered onto the coated side of the plate to enable a contact to be made with a crocodile clip. The gel mixtures were poured onto the 20 conductive side of the plate and enclosed in a plastic former of diameter 10mm. The gel was allowed to set and the second conductive coated transparent electrode was contacted on top and connected into the circuit. A current was passed as before. When composition 2 25 was used, a magenta colour was formed as before by passing a voltage of 0.998mV.

 Similar results were obtained for compositions 1 and 3.

 However, a colour change was obtained within 30 10 minutes indicating the higher reactivity of the cyan coupler. Attempts to reduce the voltage to 0.50mV gave no dye formation after 3 hours and no measurable current. This showed that dye generation could be controlled by varying the voltage.

35 It was also noted that with the more active cyan coupler, atmospheric oxygen could slowly oxidise the developer in the coating to generate a faint cyan

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dye across the surface. A further experiment was carried out using composition 3. Composition 3 (without the gel) was left under a current of argon for 30 minutes and then sealed. Only very minimal discoloration was observed in this solution after 16 hours, whereas in a control experiment (kept in air), faint cyan dye was observed after 2 to 3 hours. This indicates that stable indicator systems could be manufactured using anaerobic storage. Alternatively, a small amount of anti-oxidant could be added to the composition prior to the addition of the developer.

Other compositions could be used, although those listed above are preferred at present. Examples of other possible compositions for the magenta and cyan systems are listed below:-

Composition A (magenta system)

20	Coupler (C2)	3.5 mmol
	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.269 mmol
	Developer	0.013 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	2.128 mmol
	Water	10 ml

25 Added to gelatin solution (20%, 10 ml)

Composition B (magenta system)

30	Coupler (C2)	3.5 mmol
	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.269 mmol
	Developer	0.13 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	11.01 mmol
	Water	10 ml

35 Added to gelatin solution (20%, 10 ml)

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Composition C (cyan system)

	Coupler (C3)	3.60 mmol
5	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.01 mmol
	Developer	0.04 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	10.00 mmol
	Water	10 ml
10	200µl of this solution added to gelatin solution (20%, 2ml)	

Composition D (cyan system)

15	Coupler (C3)	0.234 mmol
	Reducing species (HQSA)	0.025 mmol
	Developer	0.1 mmol
	Base (potassium carbonate)	10.85 mmol
	Water	25 ml
20	200µl of this solution added to gelatin solution (20%, 2ml)	

25 A coupler which forms a diffusible dye on coupling can also be used to produce a colour change in a mordant layer. This coupler releases a chromophore when it is oxidised and the dye is then forced to diffuse to the mordant layer where it is immobilised. Such a coupler could be used where it is
30 desired to produce a change in colour remote from the electrochemical device.

Other binders apart from gelatin may be used.

The salt solution which could be used to form a shunt resistor may be chosen to be hygroscopic so
35 that the electrolyte is maintained at the correct humidity to allow conduction through the shunt

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resistor to take place. Alternatively, or additionally, the binder may also be hygroscopic.

5 Other oxidation processes can be utilised in the electrochemical device, and different scavengers can be used to produce different colour changes.

As an alternative to the electrochemical action of the electrochemical device causing a positive change in colour, for example from white (or
10 clear) to blue, a colour could be bleached out during the electrochemical action of the device.

Reduction processes can also be used to provide the visual indication of the charge remaining in a battery.

15 Batteries have a predetermined shelf-life. Atmospheric oxidation could be utilised to indicate the expiry of the shelf-life of the battery in a similar way.

The electrochemical device can be formed with
20 the battery, or may be added to it later by a user of the battery.

The electrochemical device of the present invention may be used with rechargeable batteries, where as the battery is discharged the device darkens,
25 and as the battery is recharged, the colour of the device reverts one which designates the fully charged condition.

A further application of the present invention is as a 'time of use' indicator where the
30 change in colour is used to indicate the amount of time for which a current passes through the device, thereby indicating the time for which the device to which it is attached has been in an energised condition.

35 Yet a further application of the present invention, is as a disposable electricity meter. The device, perhaps formed on a card (such as a

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'Phonecard' or credit card), gives a visual indication of the amount of charge (or any other unit which could be converted to an electrical signal) has been used.

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CLAIMS:

1. A method of producing a battery which provides a visual indication of its remaining life
5 characterized in that an electrochemical device is attached to the battery, so that as charge is drawn from the battery through the device, an electrochemical process produces an optical change in the device.
- 10 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the electrochemical process is either an oxidising reaction at the anode or a reducing reaction at the cathode.
- 15 3. An electrochemical device for providing a visual indication of the remaining life of a battery, the device comprising an electrode pair with a layer therebetween, the layer comprising a mixture of a photographic colour coupler dispersion, an antioxidant and a photographic colour developer in a
20 binder.
4. A device according to claim 3, wherein one electrode of the electrode pair comprises a mesh electrode.
5. A device according to claim 3, wherein
25 one electrode of the electrode pair comprises a printed circuit electrode.
6. A device according to claim 5, wherein both electrodes of the electrode pair are printed circuit electrodes and are arranged in the form of
30 interlocking combs.
7. A device according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the other electrode of the electrode pair is a flat electrode.
8. A device according to claim 3, wherein
35 the electrode pair is a pair of parallel printed circuit electrodes.

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9. A device according to claim 3, wherein the electrode pair comprises a point cathode and a long anode.

5 10. A device according to any one of claims 3 to 9, wherein at least one electrode of the electrode pair is formed on a transparent substrate.

11. A battery including an electrochemical device according to any one of claims 3 to 10.

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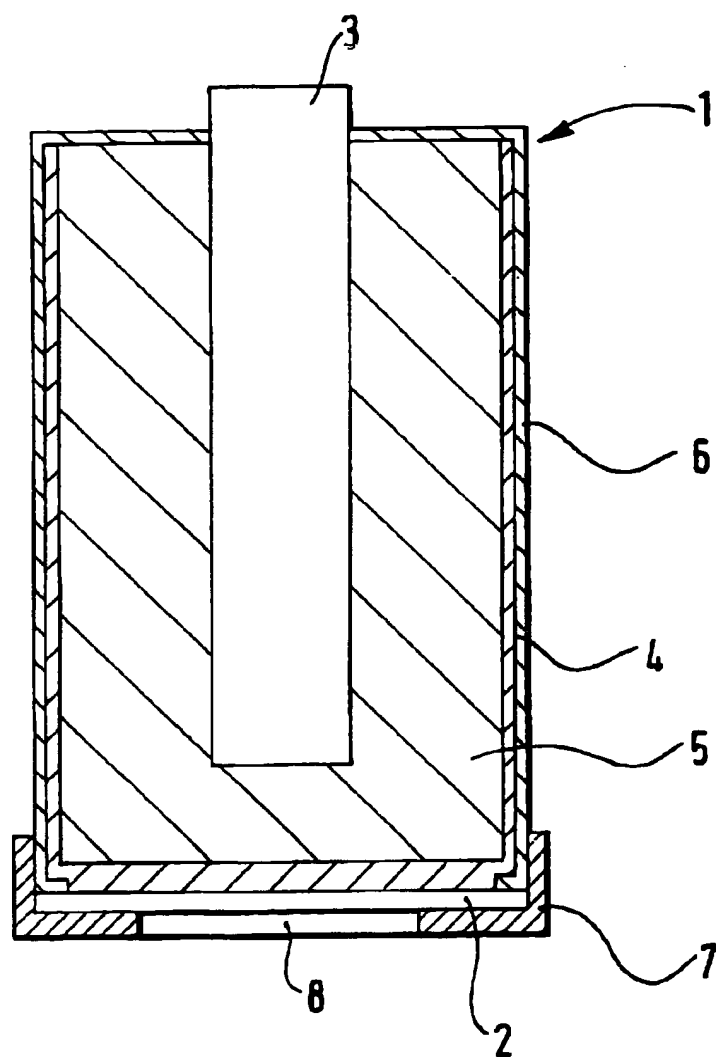


Fig.1.

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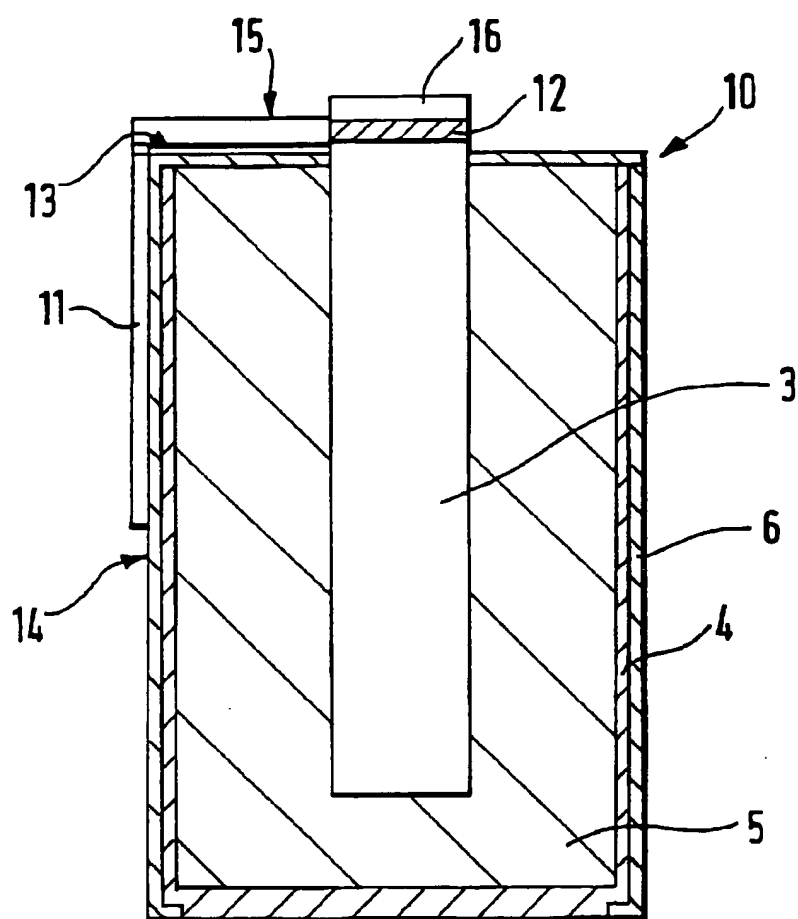
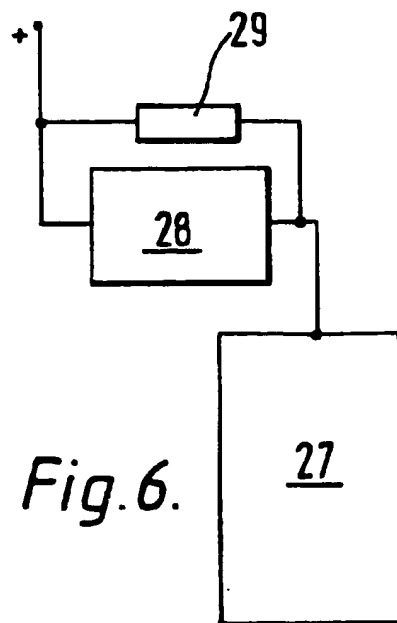
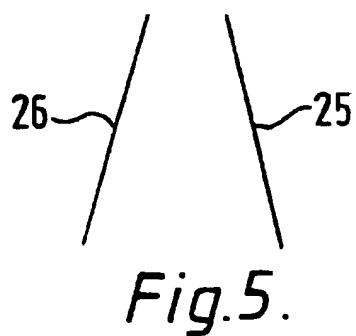
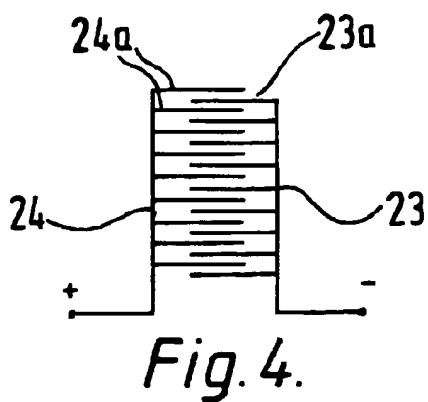
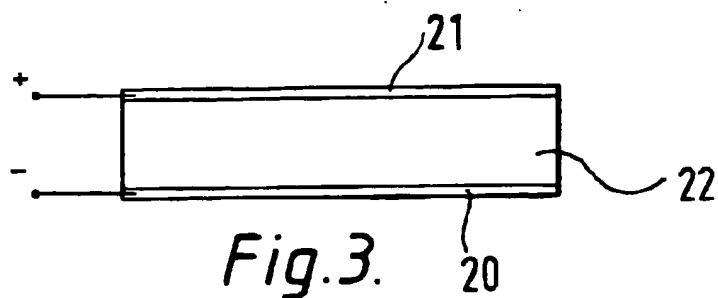


Fig.2.


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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/EP 91/01478

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC5: H 01 M 6/50, 10/48		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	H 01 M	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol 7, No 111, E175, abstract of JP 58- 32376, publ 1983-02-25 (CANON K.K.)	1-2
A	--	3-11
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol 8, No 99, E243, abstract of JP 59- 16283, publ 1984-01-27 (MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO K.K.)	1-2
A	--	3-11
A	US, A, 4917973 (YOSHIKAZU YOSHIMOTO ET AL) 17 April 1990, see column 3, line 8 - line 33	1-11
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
25th October 1991	26. 11. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/EP 91/01478

SA 49968

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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